Venomous Snakes in Confinement Harmless if Treated Well.

APPETITES OF REPTILES.

THEIR HABITS AND BEHAVIOR AT MEAL TIMES.

Snakes Are Cleanly Creatures, Never Forture Their Prey, But Will Swallow Each Other in a Struggle For Food-Their Markingsme Brilliant Colors.

By George R. O'Rellly. [Copyrighted, 1834, by S. S. McClure, Lim-

ited.]
During early boyhood I was specially blessed by providence in being allowed by my stern but loving father to freely indulge that taste, so inborn to every bey, for having and observing living ani-mals; and before I was IS, and run through hundreds of varieties of pets-insect, bird, and quadrund. Reciber insect, bird, and quadruped. Beetles, bees, and butterflies I had kept under observation from the egg to the perfect niest. Crows and jackdaws, finehes, wrons and hawks had all been mine by turns.



LATER EXPERIENCES.

LATER EXPERIENCES.

Never was any boy's early curiosity so fully satisfied if later life as mine since then has been, and yet the answering of my first simple inquiries into serpent life leaves me now with a thousand additional puzzles which my whole lifetime, however long, will be far too short to turravel. Nevertheless, for the last nineteen years I have been working at them without ceasing, and as for the progress I have made, I am, to tell it plainly, vory far from satisfied.

It would be very strange, however, if after a lifetime devoted solely to this cue study—that of living serpents—living constantly with them for all this time by hight and by day, traveling in search of them for thousands of miles, over rivers and forests, mountains and plains, in the widees places I could fand, in Europe and Africa, the West Indian Islands. South and Central America—it would be more than strange if after all this I hadn't managed to get together much new Information about the peculiarities and curiosities of the life which serpents lead.

SUBROUNDED BY SNAKES.

SURROUNDED BY SNAKES. write the alving reputies are watching me from their glass-fronted boxes around my room. No, I shall not say that all are watching me, for the velvet-scaled rattlesnake is intently eyeing a field mouse that diligently tries to excape from a cage trap on the table.

Neither are they all in confinement, for a large black racer coiled on top of a pacture above the mantleplece is clearly



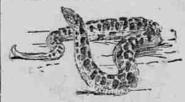
preparing to descend to make a meal of the same toothsome rodent which the wakeful rattismake so evidently events.

On a loanse in one corner, by the window, where the morning van pours in his welcome heat, a spreading adder, the most beautiful specimen of his hind I have ever met with lies basking in the grateful wernth, tooking all the more levely from the brilliant light which shows up so vividly every scole of his black-spotted orange skin, making each jetty patch to glow with a metame plue from the partially reflected rays. On a rug in anothe corner is colled a young bea constitutor from Venezuela. See how treatily marked he is, with delicately blending shades of dark brown and yellowish fawn color, regnarly arranged down the back, according to the color like pattern psculiar to his species. Even in a shaded corner where he lies the deep brown and lighter thus harmonize most beautifully. Whe that will attentively look at him can say that he is suffy Surely his proportions and his movements are in every way most graceful.

HABUTS AND MARKINGS.

GENTLE AND CRMLESS,
Will he not bite or press tightly
around my arms? Not at 'all. Why
should he bite since I approach him
gently, hold him softly and do not alarm
him? No snake bites unless alarmed.
And why should he press me since his
instinct tells him that I am no meal for
him? No bea constricts what be cannot
swallow unless when gripped sorely in
the clutches of a captor from whom he
is unable otherwise to escape. I lift him
up and his head hangs down—'How uncomfortable you make me feel," thinks
he—and he gives a bend to his neck and
turns upward his head, as if to look me
threetly in the face. But he is not going
to bite, nor even to caress me, in that
very objectionable way peculiar to our
over-gushing friends, the dogs, but only
takes a turn of his graceful neck around
my arm, so as to rest his chin upon my
shoulder. GENTLE AND JEARMLESS.





A QUICK, MERCIFUL DEATH.

the clutches of a captor from whom he is unable otherwise to escape. I lift him up and his head hangs down—'How uncomfortable you make me feel,' thinks he—and he gives a bend to his neck and turns upward his head, as if to look me directly in the face. But he is not going to bits, nor even to caress me, in that yeary objectionable way peoullar to our takes a lurn of his graceful by the charcomal my arm, so as to rest his chin upon my shoulder.

Look at him now, as I move slowly from the sunlight. As he passes into the from the sunlight. As he passes into the from the sunlight. As he passes into the from the sunlight was peoullar to our was the first of the sunlight was peoullar to our was the first of the sunlight was peoullar to our was the first of the sunlight. As he passes into the first foot of more of his length is moving arcaefully for more of his length

snakes severally employ, according to their class.

FEEDING A DAY SNAKE.

We must feed the black racer first, for he is clearly determined to wait no longer. See! he has come down from his perch on the picture over the mantelpiece, and is atready climbing up on the table where the mouse is. We must at once remove it from the trap, else the snake will suddenly dart at it, and break his nose against the wires. Let us all, I was obliged to try an amusing expedient to tempt him; just as a cunning cook will add savory sauces to an insipal dish to arouse to keeness the sluggish appetite. After placing the dead animal of the table he would probably never have seen it, for being a day snake, he is very dull sighted except in the clearest light. He is up now on the table, busily searching for the mouse which he well remembers he saw there. He investigates every corner with his longue. Round and round he searches. He saw it there and that is enough, he is deformined to wait awhile, for he thinks that maybe it will appear again.

Partually colled, the snake keeps his head elevated about a roat over one side, eagerly on the watch for every movement in the room. Swinging by the thread attached to its tall, I flop the mouse down on the sunitie carpet. Swiftly the whip-like snake glides from the properties of the properties of the properties. The swiftly the whip-like snake glides from the properties and the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties. The swiftly the whip-like snake glides from the properties of the properties of the properties. The properties of the properties of

SPRED-HEAD ADDER.

SATURE'S PROVISIONS AGAINST

Introduced into an open wound.

NATURE'S PROVISIONS AGAINST

BACTERIA.

But omitting further consideration of the conditions which enable the distinct of the conditions which enable t

wature's Provisions Against Bacteria—White Corpuseles Chew Up Microbe—Changes Wrought—In Man and Microbe By Each Other—Men Wenkened By Quaranties and Strengthened By Microbe—How the Microbe Serves Man.

By Dr. Geo. M., Sternberg, Surgeon—Copyright 1894, by S. S. McClure, Lt'd.)

In a former article 1 spoke of the presence in the salivary secretion of even healthy individuals of the bacteria—in which is the usual cause of croup-in us prepumonia. From what we know for the biological character of this bacterium on microbe, there is reason to be believe that its normal habitat is the human mouth, inasmuel as the conductions essential for its continued existence could scarcely be found elsewhere, unless it should be in the mouths of one of more of the lower animals effection.

While Individuals Professor Mills of Geo or more of the lower animals of one of more of the lower animals of observables and the state of the biological characters of this bacterial of the state of the salivary secretion of healthy individuals. These are the bacteria of the salivary secretion of healthy individuals. Threes are the bacteria of the salivary secretions of healthy individuals. Threes are the bacteria of the salivary secretion of the salivar

But omitting further consideration of the conditions which enable the disease-bearing bacterium microbe to invade its human host, it will now be well to consider the provisions of nature to resist such invasion. The facts to be explained are, briefly, as follows:
Living itssues resist the invasion of putrefactive bacteria, and if these are introduced into the blood current they quickly disappear from the circulation. Attenuated varieties of disease breeding bacteria may also be disposed of

For the first in that should be only the state of the sta

ABOUT MAN AND MICROBE,

fluence of these relations upon the development of the human race. There is good reason to believe that the geneology of the microbe extends far back of that of man, and that from the carliest appearance of organic life microbes have had the function of decomposing dead animal and vegetable tissues. Nor is it improbable that in the past, as at present, certain of these merely putrefective microbes have acquired the porter of invading living animals and producing fatal infectious diseases. Possibly the disappearance of species, which is shown by the genological record, may have been due in some instances to epidemic discases of this nature. The lower animals at the present day suffer from diseases of this relass, some of which are transmissible to man and some are not. Thus the microbe of swine plague, causes fatal epidemics among plague.

as serious secretion containing it. Even an attenuated variety introduced beneath the skin of a person whose vital resisting power is below par may give rise to an attack of erysipelas, and the same invader, having gained in disease breeding power during its development in this individual, may give rise to a similar attack in a healthy person, if introduced into an open wound.

NATURE'S PROVISIONS AGAINST

BACTERIA.

But omitting further consideration of to. The farmer is especially indebted

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From all points cast, Park City
and Ogden. 4:35 p m
From San Francisco, Ogden and
intermediate points. 3:19 p m
From Provo and intermediate
points 9:30 a m
From Milford, Juno, Provo, San
pete and Eureka 5:19 p m
From Terminus and Tocele. 4:39 p m

For Ogden, Park City and all points east. For Ogden and intermediate 7:00 a m

Por Ogden, intermediate points
For Ogden, intermediate points
San Francisco and Cache Valley points
For Orden, all eastern points,
Eutte, Portland and San Francisco 6:20 p ma Tocele and Terminus...

1 Trains south of Juab run daily except Sunday.

2 Runs dally except Sunday. CITY TICKET OFFICE, 201 MAIN ST.

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Scenic Line. Standard Gauge Current Time Table.

IN EFFFCT APRIL 29, 1894.

LEAVE SALT LAKE.

No. 2.—For Bingham, Provo.
Grand Junction, Wasatch and
all points east.

No. 4.—For Provo, Grand Junction
and all points east.

No. 6.—For Sampete, Sevier and
all intermediate points.

2.28 p. m.
No. 2.—For Ogden and the west. 1.20 p. m.
No. 1.—For Ogden and the west. 1.20 p. m.
No. 2.—For Eureka, Payson,
Provo, Bingham and all intermediate points.

ARRIVES SALT LAKE.

No. 1.—From Provo, Grand Junction and the east.

1.20 p. m.
No. 3.—From Provo, Grand Junction and the east.

1.35 p. m.
No. 7.—From Provo, Grand Junction and the east.

No. 7.—From Eureka, Bingham
all Internediate points.

5.50 p. m.
No. 7.—From Gureka, Bingham
and Payson.

2.52 m.
No. 2.—Brom Ogden and the west 7.55 a. m.
No. 2.—Brom Ogden and the west 8.55 p. m.

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Train No. 4 leaves Ogden 7:39 p. m., Sait Lake 8:35 p. m., arriva at Pueblo 6:35 p. m., Colorado Springs 8:36 p. m., Den-ver 19:39 p. m.

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